

GLASS COMMITTEE VOTES RURAL CREDITS INQUIRY

Representative Wingo Alone Opposes the Proposition—Ragsdale Attacks Currency Bill.

WILSON URGES SENATORS

Several Personally Advised by President to Support Administration Plan—Rumors of Insurgency.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Oct. 1.—With the currency bill out of their hands, the Democrats of the House Banking and Currency Committee met to-day and authorized Chairman Glass to appoint a sub-committee to investigate and report upon proposed legislation for the establishment of a rural credits system. The appointment of sub-committees to make recommendations

regarding a reorganization of the banking laws and a possible guarantee of bank deposits was also authorized.

Representative Wingo, of Arkansas, one of the original insurgents against the currency bill, was off the reservation again to-day and alone voted against the proposal to name a sub-committee to study rural credits.

"This committee ought to decide first upon the fundamentals of the legislation and then name its sub-committee to act under instructions," said Mr. Wingo. "The sub-committee should be told to find out what kind of legislation the farmers want."

"Are you only going to hear the farmers?" asked Mr. Bulkeley. "Other interests might have suggestions about rural credits legislation."

"You fellows from the cities don't appreciate the needs of the farmer," said Mr. Wingo. "Down in my country and all through the Southwest they have been forced for years to pay 10 to 20 per cent for loans. Now the President has promised rural credits legislation. Let us consider the class which has studied the matter through experience and let this committee determine upon the fundamentals of a bill before it names an investigating sub-committee."

"That's putting the cart before the horse," said Mr. Weaver, of Oklahoma. Other members of the committee agreed with him and Mr. Wingo cast the only vote for his substitute motion.

Chairman Glass said he would announce the appointment of the three sub-committees later in the week. It will then be necessary to apply to the Rules Committee for the necessary authority to summon witnesses and to engage expert assistants to aid in the investigation, which is to begin promptly.

Mr. Ragsdale, of South Carolina, suffered a relapse of insurgency by taking a belated shot at the administration currency bill.

"I think we should go slow about rural credits legislation," he said. "Never again do I want to go through the experience we had in the currency bill fight when a lot of new members were dumped down and told to get out a currency bill under whip and spur. I know little about the subject and there were others in the same fix."

"I understand the bill is going to be so changed in the Senate we won't know it when it comes back to us. I hope a number of changes will be made, and, meanwhile, I want a real investigation of the rural credits plan, and not haphazard, hurried legislation."

Democratic Senators who called at the White House to-day were emphatically urged by the President to support the administration currency bill with all possible zeal. The chat about the currency was incidental, but reflected the fact that President Wilson is somewhat perturbed over the prospects.

Senators Ashurst, Newlands, Thompson, Martine, Fletcher, Shively, Swanson, Sheppard and Saulsbury were among the Senators to receive the advice or "expressions of hope" from the President to-day. They were given to understand that the President was determined to pass the currency bill and that he expected Democratic Senators to support him.

There has been no indication that Senators O'Gorman, Reed and Hitchcock intend to bow humbly to the will of the Chief Executive. Reports reaching the White House are rather disquieting, if not alarming, rumors of other Senators planning to join the trio being heard to-day.

The possibility of altering the administration currency bill to provide for a central federal controlled bank to dominate the currency situation of the country was discussed today before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee by Charles A. Constant, of New York, financial expert. He recommended the central federal institution as a vast improvement over the system of twelve regional banks, as at present proposed in the bill.

TO FILL PORTO RICO POST

President Considering Three Candidates for Governor.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Oct. 1.—Three candidates for Governor of Porto Rico are being considered by the President, and it is expected that the nomination will be sent to the Senate soon.

One of the candidates is Dr. Arthur Yager, of Georgetown, Ky., president emeritus of Georgetown College, of that city, and a classmate of President Wilson at Princeton. He has the support of Ollie James, of Kentucky, and is said to be favored by the Secretary of War.

There is a report that the fact that Dr. Yager was a classmate of the President may serve as a bar to his appointment, as President Wilson has heretofore expressed reluctance to bestow lucrative berths on his college chums.

Frank A. Day, a Fairmount, Minn., editor, is being urged for the Governorship by Representative Hammond, of Minnesota, who was at the White House to-day. The argument advanced by Representative Hammond is that the Minnesota Democrats have been silent on the question of patronage. It is also argued that Mr. Day was the leader of the Wilson forces in that state during the campaign.

The third candidate is ex-Representative Martin Fowler, of Illinois. He has the backing of several members of the Illinois delegation.

INDIAN'S NAME ON CURRENCY

Choctaw Falls Office Long Occupied by Negro.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Two important changes were made in the Treasury Department to-day. Byron R. Newton, of New York, took the oath of office as assistant secretary, succeeding Sherman Allen, of Vermont. Gabe E. Parker, a Choctaw Indian, of Oklahoma, was sworn in as Register of the Treasury, succeeding J. C. Napier, of Tennessee.

Mr. Parker, whose name will now appear on all United States currency, is the first Indian to hold the office, which for several years has been filled by a negro.

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DEMOCRATS' CAUCUS APPROVES TARIFF

Continued from first page.

upon which the tariff bill rests, but with the conviction that no adverse action would be taken. For this reason he moved that the conference report lie upon the table until to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned after a perfunctory session.

Senator Reed led the fight upon the conference report by attacking the changes made by the conference committee in the provision exempting from the income tax revenues derived by municipalities from the operation of public utilities under contracts with private concerns. The committee limited the exemption to contracts entered into prior to the enactment of the law. Senator Reed insisted that this was a discrimination against Kansas City, which was contemplating the operation of the street railway system under a plan similar to that followed by Chicago and New York in the proposed subway extension.

Mr. Reed also had fault to find with the duties on copper wire and wire rope, charging that the paragraph had been written in the interest of the telephone and telegraph companies and discriminated against the mine operators, who use large quantities of wire rope. Senator Hughes, in whose state the large wire mills are situated, defended the rates adopted by the conference committee.

An observation by Senator Mark Smith that Senators were splitting hairs aroused Senator Vandaman to a defense of the right of free speech and stirred up a small but brief tempest.

Senator Pomeroy fought for the retention of his proposed tax on grape brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines, but without avail. "We'll have enough explaining to do in the forthcoming campaign," he said, "without being called upon to explain this indefensible robbery of revenues."

Senator Hollis objected to the duties on cotton cloths and hosiery, and Senators Simmons and Williams came to the defense of the report by saying that the Senate conferees had made the best of the bargain and could not be expected to carry through all the Senate amendments.

When the discussion reached an end Senator Pomeroy moved to recommit the conference report. Senator Simmons offered as a substitute a motion that the report be agreed to and that the Senate recede from its cotton tax amendment. This was carried by a vote of 33 to 6, the six Senators opposing being O'Gorman, Hughes, Vandaman, Reed, Pomeroy and Hollis.

Democratic leaders of the House perched upon the anxious seat to-day when they learned of the exodus of members from Washington and a Republican plan to demand a quorum in the lower body when the engrossed tariff bill is acted upon.

Mr. Payne has thrown a scare into the Democrats by broadly intimating that he will make a point of no quorum if confronted by empty benches on the majority side when the tariff bill is returned from the Senate. The New York Republican significantly suggested last week that the practice of legislating by Democratic caucus did not meet with his approval, and that he was opposed to the habit Democrats had of attending the caucus and then going home, secure in the belief that all was well.

When Mr. Underwood and other House leaders heard late to-day that Mr. Payne probably will take the war-path during the final stages of the tariff legislation, hurry calls were sent out to departing Democrats, who were urged, if not directed, to remain in Washington, or within easy call, until the President has actually signed the new tariff bill.

Many members of the House left Washington to-day, in the belief that with the adoption of the conference report last night the work of the lower body was done, and that the Clarke cotton tax amendment, as amended, would go out of the bill and cause no trouble or delay. Other would-be absentees were halted in their plans to leave Washington to-night or to-morrow. The majority leaders of the House intend to run no risk of a quorumless House when the Speaker calls for a vote on the passage of the engrossed tariff bill.

THINKS COTTON TARIFF WILL AID REPUBLICANS

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 1.—James R. Reynolds, secretary of the national Republican committee and a former member of the tariff board appointed by President Taft, said to-day at the ninety-fifth semi-annual convention of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association that in his opinion the tariff bill was a splendid effort on the part of the administration to restore the Republican party to power. He said his view was held by many cotton men.

E. N. Murti of Mandapaki, India, spoke on the manufacture of Indian muslins, particularly the finer weaves from the district of Dacca.

Among the most splendid products, he said, were the "Mumukhas," of which a piece ten by three yards and weighing slightly more than three ounces could be drawn through an ordinary finger ring. These muslins are reserved for the private use of the King. Others he said, were "Thun," a thin net worn only by singers and dancers and women of the wealthy class, and "Subnam," so filmy that when spread on the bleaching field it scarcely could be distinguished from the dew on the grass.

Professor William Henry Perkin of the University of Manchester, Eng., described new methods of rendering fabrics fireproof. He told the manufacturers that he had made more than 10,000 tests before a solution was found that would stand constant washing with soap and other compounds and remain non-combustible.

Carl S. Schofield, of the Department of Agriculture, reported that experiments with Egyptian cotton in the South warranted a material increase in acreage and that good cotton of the same variety could be produced on irrigated land in southwestern Arizona and southeastern California.

REBELS PROMISE NOT TO DESTROY BORDER CITY

Every Protection Will Be Given American Property Owners at Piedras Negras.

MARTIAL LAW IN FORCE

Mexican City Deserted by Constitutional Leaders in Preparation for Final Stand at Peyotes.

Piedras Negras, Mex., Oct. 1.—The city of Piedras Negras will not be destroyed, and every protection will be afforded property owned by Americans and other foreigners during anticipated hostilities between the Constitutionalists and Federal army.

This assurance was given American military authorities late this afternoon by a representative of General Jesus Carranza, Constitutional commander, following vigorous protests made by the State Department through United States Consul Blocker.

It had been reported that, with the evacuation of the city by the Constitutionalists, plans had been made to dynamite the town to prevent anything of value falling into the hands of the Federal army in case their advance was not checked by the momentarily expected engagement south of here.

In the communication to Consul Blocker and the military authorities General Carranza expressed the hope that nothing would occur to warrant the American soldiers crossing the international line. It was intimated that it might become necessary to destroy some of the buildings owned by known Federal adherents, but that foreign owned property would receive fair treatment.

Following this assurance remaining residents of Piedras Negras, with the assistance of the American authorities, organized a neutral government, and martial law now is practically in force. Fifty men were employed to guard property on reports that organized bands had begun to sack abandoned houses and business places. Looters will be summarily shot.

The protests of the State Department were presented by Consul Blocker and Major Caldwell, of the 11th United States Infantry, in command of the troops at Eagle Pass. At the conclusion of their conference with the Constitutional authorities, the Americans were greeted with cries of "Jugo de Uvas" (grape juice). On the American side soldiers patrolled the entire river front to prevent federal sympathizers crossing the border to begin a filibustering expedition. Fear of such a contingency after the army left Piedras Negras was expressed to-day by the Constitutionalists. At both ends of the international bridge strong guards were maintained.

Every responsible chief of the Constitutionalists' movement disappeared from here early to-day, leaving the town at the mercy of the Federalists, should the latter make a filibustering attack from the American side of the river. After deserting the city the chiefs sent a message to Major Caldwell, of the 11th United States Cavalry, apologizing him of the evacuation and requesting that troops be used in preventing filibusters from crossing the river at this point.

A squad of soldiers was left to guard the bridge entrances and enforce order among the refugees, who were fighting to cross the bridge before the Federalists arrive.

In explanation of the abandonment of Piedras Negras the Constitutionalists' minor officials remaining here assert that the entire available fighting force is being mobilized at Peyotes, twenty-five miles north of Sabins, where it was decided this morning to make the final stand.

U. S. TROOPS SENT TO FORESTALL TROUBLE

No International Clash Feared at Piedras Negras, However—Rebels to Spare Bridges.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 1.—The sending of an additional force of American troops to Eagle Pass, Tex., yesterday was due to the prospect of trouble in Piedras Negras, formerly called Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, which may soon be captured by the federal forces. There may be considerable fighting in the vicinity of Eagle Pass, and as the rebels had threatened to blow up the bridges across the Rio Grande, as well as the public buildings in Piedras Negras, the American military authorities thought it best to augment the forces at Eagle Pass.

A large number of wounded rebels have been brought into Eagle Pass from Piedras Negras by order of General Bliss, commanding the American forces on the border.

The step followed the receipt of information that the wounded, variously estimated at from 75 to 200, had been abandoned by their doctors in the Mexican town and were in need of assistance. At first General Bliss, on receiving this report, telegraphed the War Department for instructions. The people of Eagle Pass did not want the Mexicans brought over the line. Later General Bliss decided to take care of the wounded as a matter of humanity. He did not wait for the War Department's permission, but he has since received the department's official approval of his action. The wounded were loaded in cars and carried across the border, where they are now under the care of American physicians.

Orders that no American troops be sent into Mexican territory at Piedras Negras without specific instructions from Washington went from the War Department to-day to Brigadier General Bliss. The administration is confident that there will be no developments to make necessary a departure from its settled policy of non-intervention.

GOLDEN WEDDING GRIM

Aged Couple Asphyxiated Almost on Eve of Observance.

Almost on the eve of their golden wedding Christopher Rupp, seventy-nine years old, and his wife Caroline, aged seventy-seven, were asphyxiated at their home, No. 27 Pearsall avenue, yesterday. The discovery was made by their daughter, Mrs. Caroline Blomberg. Efforts made to resuscitate the aged couple were futile.

Mr. Rupp, who was near sighted, evidently tried to turn off the gas from the radiator when he retired, and in so doing accidentally pushed back the cock.

He and Mrs. Rupp had prepared to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on Saturday.

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BIG DEFICIT IN TREASURY

Almost \$6,000,000 Greater than It Was a Year Ago.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The deficit of the Federal Treasury for the current fiscal year has reached \$10,343,000, as compared with \$4,850,000 a year ago. The month of September, however, made a better showing than the previous months of the current year, receipts exceeding disbursements by \$2,009,000.

The net balance in the general fund to-day amounted to \$123,477,000, while the total cash in the Treasury was \$2,000,142,000.

MINING MAN ARRESTED

W. F. McEntire Accused of Misrepresenting Stock.

Walter F. McEntire, one time vice-president and manager of the Colorado Leasing and Milling Company, of Arizona, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Winters and Metzger in a suit filed in the Supreme Court by Jesse S. Young, of Chicago, who charges fraud and deceit against McEntire, who has an office at No. 40 Wall street. The defendant was held in \$2500 bail, pending the trial of the suit.

Young alleged in his complaint that in 1904 McEntire offered him 7,000 shares of stock in the Colorado company for \$1,000. It is alleged the defendant represented the assets of the corporation to be \$945,000 and paying a dividend of 5 to 10 per cent monthly. Young said McEntire told him the company owned the Dexter Gold Mine in the Cripple Creek district.

Relying on the statements of McEntire, the plaintiff bought the stock offered to him for \$1,000. Subsequently, Young learned that the representations made by the mining man were false. When accused of making fraudulent representations McEntire admitted it, Young alleged, and promised to return the money paid for the stock which, however, he failed to do.

BLAME SIGNALS FOR WRECK

Witnesses in Accord at Inquest Into College Point Accident.

The testimony of witnesses at the coroner's inquest into the College Point disaster on the Long Island Railroad September 22, when four persons were killed, which was held at Jamaica yesterday, put the blame for the accident on a defective system of signal devices. Two days after the accident, one of the witnesses said, a block system was installed. The principal witness yesterday was James M. Magee, chief train dispatcher of the Long Island Road, who testified it was impossible at the time of the accident to keep track of the trains in the tower where the error occurred which caused the wreck.

There was a disposition on the part of some of the witnesses to blame the townsmen, William H. Maize, who is under arrest. These maintained Maize should have held back the train which caused the crash.

The inquest is being conducted by John Adell, Assistant District Attorney of Queens County, before Alfred M. Ambler and Gustav J. Schaeffer, Coroners. Besides Magee, Walter Tyler, supervisor of signals for the company, and Charles C. Brown, a clerk, were witnesses. Alexander P. Ditter, a patrolman, also testified as an eyewitness. The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

ATLANTIC POOL COLLAPSES

Two Chief German Lines Denounce Existing Agreement.

Hamburg, Oct. 1.—The Hamburg-American Line to-day denounced the North Atlantic passenger and freight pool, the agreements in regard to which come to an end on December 31. The differences arose owing to a claim put forward by the Hamburg-American company for a larger percentage of the emigrant traffic. A conference is to be held in Paris shortly, when an attempt will be made to settle the difficulty, but in well informed circles it is thought there is little prospect of success.

The North German Lloyd company denounced the existing freight pool in retaliation for the attitude of the Hamburg-American Line in regard to the passenger traffic.

In its denunciation to-day the Hamburg-American Line expressed its willingness to re-enter the pool if its quota of passengers from Europe to America were raised by 5 per cent and from America to Europe by 7 per cent, and if a new and favorable basis of participation by the Canadian-Pacific company were arranged.

FARLEY REPLACES SOMERS

Kings Democrats Name New Candidate for Sheriff.

Philip P. Farley, Deputy Fire Commissioner of Brooklyn, was named as candidate for sheriff of Kings County at a meeting of the Kings County Democratic committee last night in the place of Arthur S. Somers, who retired from the ticket because of ill health.

Mr. Farley, who is a nephew of Cardinal Farley, was born in Brooklyn in 1871. In 1906 he was appointed by Mayor McClellan to the Jamaica Bay Improvement Commission, resigning three years later to assume private practice as an engineer. In 1911 Mayor Gaynor appointed him Deputy Fire Commissioner.

FOUR STOWAWAYS ESCAPE

Break from Cabin in French Liner and Swim Ashore.

Two Frenchmen, a Turk and an Armenian, all stowaways awaiting deportation, escaped from the French liner France Tuesday night and had not been found when the vessel sailed yesterday for Havre.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE FOR FEWER DELEGATES

Plan Approved to Cut South's Strength in National Convention.

NEW REPRESENTATION 149

Compares with 228 in 1912—Scheme Will Add to Balance of Power Held by North.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Another step toward reducing Southern representation in Republican national conventions was taken to-day, when the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee gave tentative approval to the suggestions of an advisory sub-committee, named to investigate the much debated question. The Congressional committee did not take formal action, owing to lack of a full attendance.

Representative Crampton, of Michigan, chairman of the advisory sub-committee, presented three plans to reduce Southern representation. After a general discussion the members of the Congressional committee decided that the first of the schemes suggested was the more workable and equitable. It is, in brief:

That each state shall have four delegates-at-large and delegates for the several Congress districts, as follows: For each district in which the total Republican vote cast in 1908 was 40 per cent or less of the total vote, one delegate; for each district in which the Republican vote was between 40 and 60 per cent of the entire vote cast, two delegates; for each district in which the Republican vote was more than 60 per cent of the total, three delegates.

In any state where a reapportionment act has not been passed to provide the full number of Congress districts such state shall be entitled to a delegate-at-large for each representative-at-large in Congress at the ratio prescribed, comparing the full vote of the state with the Republican vote of the state. In Arizona and New Mexico it is proposed that the apportionment shall be based on the vote for representatives in Congress.

The Congressional Campaign Committee took the initiative in readjusting the representation at Republican national conventions only that a definite plan of some sort may be presented to the Republican National Committee when it meets.

Early in the year it was proposed to call the national committee together in Washington within sixty days after the extra session of Congress adjourned. The session has dragged on, however, and Chairman Hill has not yet called a meeting of the committee.

When the committee meets it is probable that the Congressional committee will have perfected the scheme suggested to-day, and which will bring about an entire readjustment of the representation of the several states in the national conventions of the Republican party.

Mr. Crampton estimates that under the

new plan the Southern delegates would number 149, as against 228 in the last convention. The total number of delegates would be 1,044, as against 1,062 in the last convention, thus indicating that the proportion of Northern to Southern delegates would be materially increased.

7,515 BANKS IN BUSINESS

Eight New National Charters Granted Last Month.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Oct. 1.—Eight applications to organize national banks were received by the Controller of the Currency during September, and all of them were approved. There are now forty-three applications pending which have been approved, but the organizations have not been completed.

During September thirteen banks, with a total capital of \$115,000, were authorized to begin business. Twelve of these banks, with capital of \$135,000, had individual capital of less than \$50,000, and one, with capital of \$100,000, had individual capital of more than \$50,000.

The total number of national banks organized on September 30 was 10,451, of which 2,333 had discontinued business, leaving in existence 7,515 banks with authorized capital of \$1,066,592,175, and circulation outstanding, secured by bonds, amounting to \$73,467,098.

The total amount of national bank circulation outstanding was \$73,030,494, of which \$20,563,633 was covered by lawful money of a like amount deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of liquidating and insolvent national banks and associations which had reduced their circulation.

NEW LAW'S ENFORCERS FEW

Only 40 Inspectors of Factories—125 Called For.

Factory inspectors attached to the local office of the State Department of Labor were instructed yesterday in the amendments to the labor law, enacted to safeguard the lives of factory workers, which were passed in the spring to go into effect October 1.

At present there are only forty inspectors for greater New York, although there is provision for 125 in the new law. Money to increase the staff has been appropriated, but the Department of Labor will be unable to secure it until it is decided at Albany who is the Commissioner of Labor.

Inspection work by the small staff will begin this morning, and violations of the law will be reported to the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor, a new body, which will draw up rules and regulations to supplement the laws as occasion arises.

It will be a year at least before the laws are in perfect working order, and until that time probably few actual arrests will be made. In the case of an inspector finding piles of cuttings or other inflammable material in factories, however, warrants for arrests will be issued immediately.

SAY MOB SWAYED FRANK JURY.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Atlanta, Oct. 1.—A motion was made to-day for a new trial for Leo M. Frank, formerly of Brooklyn, the convicted murderer of fifteen-year-old Mary Phagan. The motion contains 115 counts, among them being allegations that the jury was influenced by a mob.

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